

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4570.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904.

三拜禮

號五十月六年英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENSIN. NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARIS BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [21]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. GUTH, Esq.
Hon. W. J. GRESSON.
A. HAUPT, Esq.
H. SCHUBART, Esq.
E. SELLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1904. [23]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital 1,000,000
Paid up Capital 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. Focke, Esq.
Creasy Ewens, Esq. G. C. Moxon, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %
Hongkong, 4th February, 1904. [24]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tael 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschau)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [25]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,
Gold \$7,992,173.37—about £1,640,000.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED
Gold \$10,000,000—£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON,
MEXICO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE,
YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA.

AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD
LONDON AND CONTINENTAL
BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDENER BANK,
COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE
DE PARIS, &c.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account and issues
Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or
Silver at Rates which may be ascertained on
Application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
29, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1903. [26]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tael.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.
Branches and Agencies:
CANTON. PENANG.
CHEFOO. SINGAPORE.
HANKOW. TIENSIN.
PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers.
Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
3 1/2 per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4 1/2 " " " " 6 " "
5 1/2 " " " " 12 " "

H. C. MARSHALL,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1903. [27]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" " " " 6 " "
" " " " 3 " "
T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [28]

EFFERVESCENT CARLSBAD POWDER.

FOR TORPIDITY
OF THE
LIVER, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS-
NESS, INDIGESTION AND
CONSTIPATION.

One or Two Doses will remove the above
Complaints.

IN GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES \$1.50.

Specially Prepared
BY
FLETCHER & Co.,
THE PHARMACY,
房藥大法中

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

A. STEVENSON,
Chemist.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [29]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI.....	{ BENGAL..... G. Philipps.....	About 16th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.....	{ COROMANDEL..... G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	June 18th, Noon	See Special Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KUBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea).	SOCOTRA..... C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	About 24th June	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	CEYLON..... C. F. Lockstone, R.N.R.	About 24th June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers
and Luggage.

M.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.
SEYDLITZ.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY, 20th July.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 3rd August.
PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 17th August.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 14th September.
BAVERN.....	WEDNESDAY, 28th September.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 12th October.
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 26th October.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship "ZIETEN,"
of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain B. Wilhelm, with PASSEN-
GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 20th June, Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 21st June, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 21st June.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50
and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [3]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

DELICIOUS
WITH
FRUITS,
SWEETS,
TEA,
COFFEE, &c.



"Gold Reef"
BRAND
PURE RICH CREAM
(STERILIZED)

PRESERVED
IN ALL
ITS
NATURAL
RICHNESS.

— PRICES —

Quarter tins 30 c., Half tins 40 c., One tins 60 c.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. [38]

COOLALTA WINES.

FROM THE
CELEBRATED COOLALTA VINEYARDS,
NEW SOUTH WALES.
These Excellent Wines are strongly recommended to
Invalids.

BURGUNDY EXTRA QUALITY.
CLARET, FULL BODY, EXCELLENT FLAVOR.

GALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1904. [42]

Intimations.

The King

among scientifically condensed foods is Bovril.
In the smallest possible bulk Bovril has every
virtue a true food should possess—it is nourishing
and strengthening—it is a stimulant and a
warmth-giver; and, besides being very appetising,
is thoroughly digestible. Bovril is a great help
to the cook, too.



[37]

JAPAN



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,
Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu,
Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MIT-SUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and
Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Honda, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura,
Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1903. [26]

MACAO AND CANTON HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

The round trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence
to CANTON and back to HONGKONG, will be
found interesting and enjoyable.

[27]

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, most centrally situated; Well furnished and Airy Bedrooms.
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very moderate terms.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Luncheon Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. [29]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRINCE, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [32]

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor and Manager.

TRADE



MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

ASK FOR

CLUB WHISKY

AND SEE YOU GET IT.

ITS PURITY IS GUARANTEED BY THE DISTILLERS CO., LIMITED,
EDINBURGH.

THE LARGEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.

Sole Agents,

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904. [41]

Intimations.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of the Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to BOOK CARGO and ISSUE BILLS OF LADING to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. Co., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN S.S. Co. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. Co.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [643]

THE ROBINSON PIANO

Co., LTD.,

INVITE INSPECTION OF SOME

SPECIALLY FINE SAMPLES

OF

UPRIGHT PIANOS

RACHALS,

STUART,

&c., &c., &c.,

— AND —

BABY-GRANDS,

BY

WINKELMANN,

(Established 1837).

They are only 5 FEET LONG, occupying the space of a Cottage, but with the fine appearance and TONE OF A FULL GRAND.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1904. [39]

ROYAL AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the highest Class AERATED WATERS in the Far East on account of their High Class Machinery and also of the superior ingredients they use in the manufacture of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT.

The representative of Messrs. BRATBY and HINCHLIFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our factory recently in the course of a tour amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly surprised at the compactness of our factory and also the methodical way in which everything pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters was carried out. He also expressed himself strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our whole establishment, which he assured us was equal to any he had yet visited and superior to a great many. He also reported that the quality of our goods was of a first class nature, and they showed that scrupulous care was exercised in the course of their manufacture.

Order Books and Price List. Please apply to FACTORY OFFICE, West Point. Tel. 367. Depot, Ice House Street. Tel. 374. Dr. V. DANENBERG & F. P. DANENBERG, General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [677]

NO TOILET REQUISITES ARE COMPLETE WITHOUT THESE SOAPS.

PLANTOL FLORAL BOUQUET SOAP, Guaranteed made from Fruit and Flowers, and to contain no animal fat. It is most soothing and refreshing to delicate skins.

STAR-LIGHT SOAP.

Pure and economical, agreeable, highly perfumed and a perfect toilet and nursery Soap.

AND ALSO

CEDAR GLYCERIN and TAR SOAP.

Now on Show.

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'Almeida Street,

or

16 to 34, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. [72]

Intimations.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION has been made to the GENERAL MANAGERS of the Company to issue to the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK of Hongkong duplicate certificates for Two Hundred Shares in the above Company or other certificates in lieu thereof upon the Statement that the original certificates, viz:—

Scrip No. 69 Nos. 17,816/17,850—5 shares in the name of George

Hutton Potts.

Scrip No. 79 Nos. 36,189/36,429—50 shares in the name of Catchick

Paul Chater.

Scrip No. 380 Nos. 36,431/36,479—50 shares in the name of Catchick

Paul Chater.

Scrip No. 550 Nos. 44,759/44,783—25 shares in the name of George

Hutton Potts.

Scrip No. 873 Nos. 5,431/5,473—50 shares in the name of Solomon

Sassoon Benjamin.

200 Shares

have been lost or destroyed. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the First June instant no claim or representation in respect of such original certificates is made to the General Managers they will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicates.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [714]

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. DAVID LANDALE and Mr. WILLIAM ARTHUR CARRUTHERS CRUICKSHANK to sign our Firm, and to Mr. HERBERT IRVING BELL and to Mr. CHARLES EDWARD ANTON we have given the signature per procurator.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904. [710]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

EXCHANGE LINES: \$25 Per Quarter.

NO CHARGE FOR INITIAL

INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A Special Charge is made for Lines

of more than average length.

DESK TELEPHONES

For a small additional annual charge Desk

Sets can be supplied.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE.

&c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical

Work.

ADDRESS—1, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

W. STUART HARRISON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [61]

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

A PROCLAMATION THAT WAS SUPPRESSED.

The so-called Constitutional Group in Russia recently issued a proclamation which throws an interesting light on the inner working of affairs in Russia. The publication was of course immediately suppressed by the police. According to the *Berlin Echo*, the document read as follows:—

"TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE!

"We are living at present in very grave times. The people are conscious that in the not very distant future Russia will pass through a serious crisis.

"The Russian people have in the past suffered from the restriction of their liberty of action and of thought, and now they have to undergo the severest trial of a great war. By the Constitution of our State the people are allowed no word as to their own fate, and now the shortsighted policy of irresponsible men has forced the country to the bloody atavism of war in the Far East. It is now the people's duty to sustain Russia's honour and glory. Russians are forced to shed their blood, to sacrifice their wealth and their sons to protect the country against the enemy. It has become an affair of national honour to make these sacrifices and fight for Russia. 'We are citizens of the State of Russia' must now be our national watchword. Our sentiments shall, however, not be manifested by Byzantine addresses and exhibitions of Chauvinism, but by deeds, and a realisation of the crisis through which we are passing. We hope that this year of trial will also result in good for the inner strengthening of Russia and the development of her self-consciousness.

"We hope that by protecting our country from the foreign enemy we shall also defend her against the enemy within—that enemy which tyrannically sends the sons of our country into the icy deserts of Yakutsk, or into a bloody and senseless war. The irresponsible Government suppresses each and every independent expression of strength in the life and in the thought and feeling of our people. Even at this present time of severe trial, when the national soul is high-strung and sensitive, and when the general love for our country should demand the unification of all forces under the spell of a sacred ideal, even at this moment the Government remains true to itself. Endowed with immense police power it resorts to arrests *en masse* and to the banishment of countless numbers. It unnecessarily sharpens the conflict and incites public opinion; it excites justified protests, in order to suppress them with a powerful hand. It threatens to drive this tragedy of its own making to a bloody solution.

"We hope that Russia will rise from these trials rejuvenated, that she will learn to have confidence in the moral power of the people, and that she will teach others to value higher the people's power. We hope that she will obtain the natural rights of man by a peaceful struggle, solely by the irresistible pressure of strong public opinion. The Russian people, which is capable in these times of such deeds of heroism to shield Russia's honour in an entirely unsympathetic war, will in normal peaceful times be all the more capable of giving its whole strength to its own pressing needs. It must be made clear to the Gossodar (Sovereign) that Russia's strength does not lie in a hierarchy of officials, but in the simple, fresh strength of her people, welling up like an ever-flowing spring. Only on the basis of national representation and in the political unity of the Monarch with his people will Russia be able to make right use of her pent-up energies. Only then will she breathe freely.

"(Signed) THE SEMI-TWO GROUP OF THE CONSTITUTIONALS."

The Proclamation is dated February 24th (March 8th), 1904.

ABOUT BATS.

Naturalists in former days were greatly puzzled as to how they should classify bats. At first they were placed among the birds; then they received the ambiguous title of "aves, non aves," that is, "birds, and yet not birds," it being finally decided that they were "viviparous quadrupeds," or winged mice. In the Bible the bat is classed among unclean birds, it being decreed by the Mosaic law that "the stork, the heron after her kind and the lap-wing and the bat, all fowls that creep, going upon all fours, shall be abomination unto you," though in some parts of the globe bats are considered edible. Its old name of fluttermouse, or "fittermouse," like the German name of fiedermaus, shows that the bat's true place in creation was recognised earlier by local lore than by science.

Tradition explains the nocturnal habits of "the leather winged cat, day's enemy," in this wise. In olden days the bat loved to bask in the sunshine, until it unfortunately entered into partnership with the cormorant and the blackberry bush as wool merchants. They loaded a large ship with wool, but it was wrecked upon its very first voyage, and the firm was completely ruined. And now the bat dares not appear till dusk, on account of their numerous creditors, and it will not make the slightest effort to assist its partners, who are bravely endeavouring to retrieve their misfortunes; the cormorant by diving into the sea, in the hope of discovering the lost vessel, while the bramble takes a little wool from the back of every passing sheep.

In most countries the bat is considered to be a most ill-omened animal, save by the Chinese, who think it an emblem of long life and happiness. The bat is to be found worked upon most of their embroideries and clothing, while a dried bat is considered a most effective amulet if it is constantly carried about the person. In England it is said to be a sign of death if a number of bats keep on flitting round and round a house. *Chicago News*.

WOMEN WHO SMOKE.

It is an open secret that Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the most artistic of the Royal family, is a devotee to my lady Nicotine. The fashion would seem to be spreading rapidly. A few years ago if a woman wanted to smoke she did it secretly, and scented her boudoir afterwards. Or if she were bold enough to whiff a cigarette in public she knew she was defying one of the strongest prejudices of social life, and must rank as a "Bohemian" among all women who worshipped Mother Grundy.

But now, so quickly do social fashions change, there is no black mark against the woman who likes her little whiff. No longer need she retire to her private room, and stifle the smoke by heavy perfumes. On the contrary, one cannot dine now at any West-end restaurant without seeing at the little tables women who smoke with their coffee without any self-consciousness or air of effrontery. One man tells an amusing tale of a lady who came into his shop a few days ago, and said that she wanted to try some of his best kinds of cigarettes. "He" submitted five different brands, and she "sat" down there and then and spent a quarter of an hour sampling their qualities, finally giving a "substantial" order for those liked best.

Another proof of the prevalence of this habit among women is that there is hardly a women's club in London which does not have its smoking-room. The "Empress Club," in Dover-street, has several smoking-rooms, and it is a sight which somewhat impresses a male visitor to watch thirty or forty of the smartest women in London enveloped in quite a haze of tobacco smoke, as they recline in various lounges with which their "den" is attitudes of ease upon the luxurious couches.

ROPE FROM POMPEII.

TRAMWAYS WERE IN USE MANY YEARS AGO.

It is not an uncommon thing in this age of advancement in industrial and engineering matters for the present day engineer to assume that he knows much more than his ancient brother, and while this is true in many things it frequently happens that an invention or appliance believed to belong to modern times is found to have been known and used centuries ago, says the *Philadelphia Record*.

Ropes made of various kinds of fibre and leather are of very ancient date. Ropes of palm have been found in Egypt in the tombs of Beni-Hassan (about 3000 B.C.) and on the walls of these tombs is also shown the process of preparing hemp. In a tomb at Thebes of the time of Thothmes III. (about 1600 B.C.) is a group representing the process of twisting thorns of leather and the method of cutting leather into thongs. The Bible tells us that Samson was bound with ropes, and that the spies sent by Joshua into Jericho were let down in a basket, presumably by means of a rope.

At Nimrod, Assyria, a carved slab showing the siege of a castle was found, on which a soldier was represented in the act of cutting a rope to which a bucket for drawing water from a well outside the castle walls was attached.

The wire rope is generally considered a modern invention, a product of modern skill, and it will surprise many to learn that its manufacture is really a rediscovered lost art.

Although the Assyrians practised the art of wire beating, no evidence has been found to indicate that they used wire for making rope.

The excavations at Pompeii have, however, brought to light a piece of bronze wire rope nearly fifteen feet long and about one inch in circumference. This rope is now in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. It consists of three strands laid spirally together, each strand being made up of fifteen wires twisted together, and its construction does not, therefore, differ greatly from that of wire ropes made to-day. Pompeii was buried A.D. 79, 1,815 years ago but how long wire ropes had been known it is impossible to tell, though, judging by the knowledge shown in the construction, it may be safely concluded that they had been known for a considerable time. The uses to which these ropes were put are not definitely known, but further excavations may shed some light on the subject.

As to the use of rope tramways, it is said that they were in use as early as 1644.

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [10]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [11]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN

ICE-HOUSE ROAD.

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTISED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS

especially

Hongkong, 17th September, 1904. [55]

Intimations.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MASONRY, PLUMBERS and SCRAPERS to the NAVAL YARD.

For Particulars and Forms for tendering, apply to—

THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTORS' OFFICE.

NAVAL YARD.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [721]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOTAL FUNDS exceed \$70,000,000.

FIRE, MARINE, TYPHOON, ACCIDENT,

FIDELITY GUARANTEE and PLATE

GLASS POLICIES ISSUED.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,

Branch Manager and Underwriter.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1904. [716]

WANTED.

A SMALL STORE IN CENTRAL OF

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to—

"B. C."

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904. [708]

NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS

COMPANY beg to notify the public

that Messrs. KUNG HING & Co., 474, Des

Voeux Road West, are the SOLE AGENTS

for the Sale of the Company's COKE and TAR

and that all Orders should be sent to the said

Agents direct.

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. [701]

ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN.

Marshall and

Elvy's

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [49]

DOUBLY DISTILLED

AND OF

MATURED AGE.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

THE MUTUAL STORES,

Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [608]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria, Hongkong,

to be sold on

—FRIDAY,

the 17th day of June, 1904, at 3 P.M.,

BY

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,

at his

SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,

Victoria.

THE Property is Registered in the Land

Office as Inland Lot No. 796 together

with the Buildings thereon known as Nos. 212,

214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 and 230.

THIRD STREET, abutting on the North

and West sides thereof on Battery Road and measuring

thereon 278 feet 8 inches and 19 feet

on the East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 797

and measuring thereon 195 feet, and on the

South side thereof on Pokfulam Road and measuring

thereon 254 feet containing in the

whole an area of 49,000 square feet and is held from the Crown for the residue of the

term of 999 years granted by a Crown Lease of the Lot, dated the 17th day of June, 1882.

Annual Crown Rent \$324.

For further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to—

EWENS & HARSTON,

Vendors' Solicitors,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Announcements.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BUSINESS of the HONGKONG DISPENSARY is now being carried on in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The HOURS of BUSINESS of the HONGKONG DISPENSARY in its new premises are as follows:—

WEEK DAYS... 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
SATURDAY... 8.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
SUNDAY... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

An Assistant will be on duty at all times to dispense prescriptions.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 48.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO., 祥利廣
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.
FURNITURE DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.
ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES.
COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

E. C. WILKS & Co.,
MARINE SURVEYORS,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

COLLISIONS and Damages Surveyed.
Salvage Work undertaken.
Ship Designs and Specifications prepared.
Agents for the Construction and Sale of Steam and Motor Launches.
Contract for New Tonnage on reasonable terms with First-class Builders.
A large stock of Canadian Asbestos and Asbestocel goods kept.
Agents for Messrs. Allen & Sons Electrical Plant and Centrifugal Pumps.
Telegraph Address: "MARINEWORK." Telephone: No. 358.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1904.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
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Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904.

RUSSIAN TACTICS.

Though it is yet too early in the struggle to proffer any sound appreciations concerning the strategy inaugurated by the leader of Russia's armies in the campaign against Japan, it is possible to consider the wisdom or error of the tactics adopted by the Muscovite generals, who were in command at the battle of the Yalu on May 1st and at Kinchau and Nanshan on the 27th of the same month. With regard to the first of these engagements, it is evident that General Sassulitch was fighting under serious disadvantages. With a force consisting, at the most, of 20,000 infantry, forty field guns and eight machine guns, he was obliged to defend a front extending from Manghingchin to Yushukou, a distance of over twenty miles. General Kuroki had under his command quite double that number of men and possessed an artillery greatly superior both in weight and numbers. There can be no doubt that General Kuroki committed a grave error in instructing his lieutenant to make a serious stand under such negative conditions. The *size* of the forces under General Sassulitch should have been restricted to the holding of the position during a sufficient length of time to delay the enemy's passage over the Yalu, and then to have retired slowly to Motienling, retarding the Japanese advance by repeated engagements, thus allowing the Commander in Chief to concentrate his forces and choose his own ground for the defence of the Liau Valley. Thanks to the flotilla operating at the estuary of the Yalu and to his superior strength in artillery, General Kuroki was able to menace the whole front of his enemy, who was thus kept on the *qui vive*, and obliged to discontinue his forces without gaining any definite indication as to the point on his line where the real attack would be made. When it was made, on the extreme left flank of his position, the Russian troops entrenched at Husan, Makau and Yushukou, consisting of six battalions of infantry and about twenty guns under the orders of General Kashtalinsky, found themselves attacked by three Japanese divisions, the 11th, 12th and the Guards. Notwithstanding these odds, the Russian troops, maintaining their ancient reputation, resisted gallantly from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., when they were surrounded and overwhelmed. General Sassulitch is severely to blame for having failed to realise, early in the day, the absolute necessity of hurrying up re-inforcements to the extreme left of his line. He must have known on the evening of the 30th that his left flank was seriously menaced, and that it was likely to be turned by a vastly superior force on the morrow, yet, on the 1st May, it was not until midday, seven hours after the opening of the battle, that he sent two battalions of the 11th Regiment and a battery of guns to his hard-pressed subordinate. Had these re-inforcements been double the strength they actually were, and had they arrived sooner, they would not have turned the tide of victory—the Japanese advance was too well combined, too overpowering and made with too admirable *elan* to fail—but they would have assured an orderly retirement with a minimum of losses and might have saved General Kashtalinsky's artillery. At the battle of the Yalu General Kuroki acted, with laudable precision, according to the most cherished theory of Napoleon:—Occupy the enemy's attention by a demonstration extending along the whole of his front, and attack *en masse*, and unexpectedly, at the point which may, after careful consideration, appear the most favourable. It would be deviating from the subject of this article were we to enlarge on the admirable discipline and pluck of the Japanese soldiers and the excellent qualities for leading and organisation displayed by their officers, yet, *en passant*, we may express our sincere admiration for the stirring military talents of which our allies have given such convincing proof. It is beyond dispute that the first big fight of the present war has proved that, both at the Russian headquarters in Manchuria and among their leaders in the field, there exists a culpable neglect of the most important rules of the art of war, and a dangerous under-estimation of the foe that confronts the forces of the Tsar.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE were four cases of plague (Chinese) in the Colony during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, three of which proved fatal.

A CLUB of divorced Roman Catholic women has been formed in Vienna. The object is to obtain such an alteration of the law as will allow Roman Catholics who have been divorced to marry again. Such marriages are still invalid in Austria.

THE dispatch-boat *Hiyoko*, which struck a mine and foundered in Kerr Bay recently, is said to have good prospects of being raised. The water where she is lying is so shallow that her masts are above water even at high tide, and the funnel is exposed at low water.

HOPES are entertained that the cruiser *Yoshino* recently sunk in collision with the *Kasuga*, will be raised, as she is not greatly damaged and lies in comparatively shallow water. The battleship *Hulme* is lying in about thirty fathoms of water and there is little hope of her being raised, but it is expected her guns and other material will be saved.

HIS Majesty the Emperor has given instructions for the forwarding of champagne, cigars, and other articles to the Princes Fushimi, Kuni and Kinshikawa, who are at the front, and also to Generals Oku and Kuroki. The gift will be dispatched in charge of an Imperial messenger, who will also make inquiries into the condition of the officers and men.

ACCORDING to returns made by the Communications Department, the foreign steamers under charter to Japanese companies and private individuals at the end of last month numbered 77, with an aggregate tonnage of 166,466. Of this total 21 steamers of 66,525 tons were chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha; 19 steamers of 33,911 tons by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; 9 vessels of 15,708 tons by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 4 of 13,995 tons by the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company; and 24 of 43,125 tons by other companies and individuals. A number have been purchased outright.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CONFIRMATORY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at the offices of the Company, in Alexandra buildings, at 11 a.m. to-day, when there were present Mr. H. Humphreys (chairman); Hon. Sir C. P. Harter, C.M.G.; Messrs. H. P. White, J. S. Harston, and E. Osborne (consulting committee); and Messrs. T. F. Hough, E. R. Miller, E. J. Mose, J. A. Tarrant, F. Banks, J. A. Jupp and A. H. Man-cill (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman:—I have nothing to add to the remarks I made at the meeting when the resolution you have just heard read was passed. Before asking you to confirm the resolution I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

After a pause the Chairman continued:—There being no questions I beg to move that the following resolution be confirmed:—

That the Capital of the Company be increased to Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars by the creation of Thirty Thousand New Shares of Ten Dollars each.

Mr. Hough:—I beg to second.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—This is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance.

AT THE THEATRE.

"THE MIKADO."

A very good performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's popular comic opera, *The Mikado*, was given last evening at the Theatre Royal by the Fanny Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company. It was a pity that the audience was a small one for the play was well staged, the singing was good and the dresses fresh and pretty. The Company seems to do better with each successive play, and it is to be hoped that the public will reward the efforts of its members by an increase of patronage. Mr. Harry Neville was satisfactory in the rôle of the *Mikado* of Japan. Mr. Edwin Phillips as *Nanki-Poo* did better than usual, though there is still a want of expansion on his part. He sang well and was frequently applauded. Mr. Willie Driscoll was very funny as *Ko-Ko*, the High Executioner of Titipu, and his excellent acting maintained a continuous ripple of laughter in the house. Mr. Frank Peachey scored a success in the part of *Pooh-Bah*, the rôle proving thoroughly appropriate to his voice and stature. Miss Dolly Childs made a charming *Yum-Yum*, and was ably seconded by Miss Hamilton as *Pett-Ling* and Miss Flo Nightingale as *Pap-Pa*. Miss Fanny Stanley is to be congratulated on the successful manner in which she filled the difficult rôle of *Katisha*, notwithstanding the fact that she was evidently suffering from a severe cold. Several of the songs were encored; "Three little maids from school" being of course the prime favourite. There can be no question that *The Mikado* was one of the best performances given by the company. The minor parts were well filled, and the choruses sung with taste and correctness. The following is the cast of the play:—

The Mikado of Japan... Mr. Harry Neville
(His son, disguised as a wandering minstrel, in love with Yum-Yum)... Mr. Edwin Phillips
Ko-Ko (Lord High Executioner of Titipu)... Mr. Willie Driscoll
Pooh-Bah (Lord High Everything else)... Mr. Frank Peachey
Pett-Ling... Miss Flo Nightingale
Yum-Yum... Miss Dolly Childs
Pap-Pa... Miss Fanny Stanley
Katisha... Miss Hamilton
Three Sisters (Wards of Ko-Ko)... Miss Dolly Childs
Peep-Bo... Miss Flo Nightingale
Kadasha... Miss Fanny Stanley
Chorus of School-Girls, Nobles, etc., etc.

This evening the company will produce the *Nauch Girl*, and it is to be hoped that a well-filled house will reward its efforts.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

ATTEND A MEMORIAL SERVICE

AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In the parish church of St. Mary's, Nottingham, has been erected a brass tablet in memory of the officers, N.C.O.s and men of the 1st Battalion the Sherwood "Foresters," who died for their sovereign and country in South Africa. To-day being the date of the unveiling ceremony, a memorial service was held at St. John's Cathedral this morning, at which the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regiments or, as they are better known, the Sherwoods, were present. Shortly after half-past eight the battalion paraded in review order and, under the command of Col. Watts, marched to the Cathedral, which was entered shortly after their arrival by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., attended by his aide-de-camp, Capt. M. K. Hodgson, the General Officer Commanding in South China, Major-General Villiers Hutton, C.B., with Capt. E. S. Ward (2nd Grenadier Guards), A.D.C., and other members of his staff including Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and C.S.O., Major A. B. Hamilton, P.S.C., and Deputy Adjutant Quarter Master General, Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., P.S.C., together with Capt. T. H. M. Green, D.S.O., Capt. Pennell, V.C., Capt. J. Radford, Lieut. Mandy, Lieut. Burrows, Lieut. Adj. R. S. Popham, D.S.O., Second Lieut. Dumbell, Second Lieut. Foster, besides several naval officers and a number of civilians, including Mrs. Hutton and other ladies.

The bandmen, seated in the choir stalls, opened the service by playing, as a processional hymn, "Through the night of doubt and this was sorrow," during the singing of which Lieuts. Dumbell and Foster, escorted by a guard, entered the Cathedral and sacked the colours in front of the communion rails. Following the Lord's Prayer and responses, led by the Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. E. J. Hardy, M.A., after which came the beautiful hymn of David—Psalm XXIII. The lesson, taken from the Book of Wisdom, ch. 11, verses 1 to 10, was succeeded by the Apostles' Creed and several short prayers. Then the congregation rose to their feet and Bandmaster Bradley took the band through Handel's "Dead March," the final, glorious swell of music scarcely ceasing to echo along the nave and in the transepts ere there came the orders, "Ready—present—fire," and a sharp crack rang from a dozen rifles at the Western porch. Three volleys were fired, and then buglers in the choir stalls clapped their instruments to their mouths and sounded the Last Post. His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, who was accompanied by the Rev. Jenkins, said the beautiful words from the Burial Service "I heard a voice from heaven," etc. and the clear notes of the bugles again sounded the Reveille. After Chopin's Funeral March had been played as a voluntary, the Bishop read further prayer and the congregation joined in singing the hymn, "Brief life is here our portion." His Lordship then pronounced the Benediction, and the service concluded with the singing of "God save the King."

MEDALS PRESENTED.

Immediately afterwards the battalion was drawn up in column outside of the Cathedral, and, in the presence of H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and other officials, Major-General Villiers Hutton pinned the South African war medal to the tunics of the mounted infantry company of the 1st Sherwood Foresters. Meanwhile, the band struck up lively airs, and shortly before ten o'clock the regiment went swinging back to barracks.

THE SAINAM TRAGEDY.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Canton, June 14.

Abdul Khalik, who is accused of the murder of Mohammed Jemal at Sainam, appeared before Sir Hiram Wilkinson, Chief Justice of Shanghai, at the British Consular Court to-day. The prosecution was conducted by Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., of Hongkong, acting on behalf of Mr. W. A. C. Platt, acting Crown Advocate of Shanghai, while Mr. Francis Ellis, of Shanghai, represented the defence. The accused is of medium height, and slight in build. He has curly, black hair, and small features, with a light growth of hair on his face. On entering the Court he glanced round curiously, and then settled down to watch the proceedings. That he was nervous was evidenced by the movements of his hands and feet. He pleaded not guilty and the following jurors were called:—Messrs. R. Leslie, Wm. Gates, L. H. Gilman, J. K. P. Grant and H. S. Smith.

For failing to appear as a juror at the Court when summoned to do so E. A. Stanton was fined \$50.

Mr. Hogg made an application to be exempted from service on the jury. He was explained, the only employee of the International Banking Corporation in Canton, and if not excused the bank would have to be closed and they would be fined. His Lordship thought the excuse was not good enough, but on Mr. Pollock supporting the application it was granted.

CASE FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Pollock's opening address recounted the story of the crime from the point of view of the prosecution. He couched his remarks mainly to the evidence of one witness, Sheer Ali by name, who lived in the same neighbourhood (Jemal) as the deceased and the deceased (Jemal) was a head watchman and had power to discharge or engage watchmen as he chose. Khalik was employed as a watchman, and had on several occasions been reprimanded or fined by Jemal. Sheer Ali said that on March 23, after Jemal, he heard Jemal and Khalik talking together. Jemal was complaining that Khalik had stolen his duty and the end of the conversation was that Jemal discharged Khalik. Sheer Ali then said that he and Jemal went on duty, he being on the night shift. He paced up and down his beat during the quiet hours of night, but at two o'clock in the morning, when the darkness could almost be felt, the sharp report of a revolver shot broke through the silence. Another and another followed rapidly, four or five being fired in all. Sheer Ali called out, "Who fired?" The voice of Khalik came back in reply "Come quickly; there are thieves!" Sheer Ali made his way to where Khalik was standing outside the matched, but something like ten or fifteen minutes had elapsed before he reached Khalik's side. The latter stood with a revolver in his hand. "Come inside," said Khalik. "You say thieves outside. Why go inside?" asked Sheer Ali. "You must come inside," said the prisoner "I will show you something." They then went inside, and the prisoner wept!

"MY BROTHER IS DEAD" he wailed. Sheer Ali then noticed that Jemal was dead. He was lying on the bed, and from the side of the head Sheer Ali could see the blood trickling down. He stooped and examined the man, and found that a bullet hole was made just above the man's ear. Furthermore Sheer Ali noticed that the bed clothes were quite smoothed and undisturbed. There were no signs of a struggle, nothing to indicate that the man on the bed had had to fight for his life. He lay there as though asleep, and but for the ghastly hole in the head and the sight of the blood he would have passed for a sleeping man. The foreigners at the camp were summoned and three or four of them went to the Indian's matched. The state of affairs was too apparent to need any explanation, and after an inspection of the place had been made they departed. The two Indians (Sheer Ali and Khalik) were thus left together and Sheer Ali noticed that Khalik was trembling all over. "What is the matter with you?" asked Sheer Ali. "I cannot sit down on that bed," said Khalik, indicating the bed next to the one on which the deceased was lying. "Why, what is wrong with it?" asked Sheer Ali. "I am afraid," said Khalik, and he vomited. About six o'clock on the morning of March 24, Sheer Ali noticed that Khalik was feeling about the pillow on which the deceased had been lying. In the ordinary course of events, and judging from the direction taken by the bullet, it should have been found in the pillow, but although a thorough search was subsequently made

NO TRACE OF THE PELLET could be found. An order for the burial of Jemal was issued, and four Indians, including Sheer Ali and Khalik, accompanied by several coolies attended to the funeral rites. Jemal was interred in the vicinity of the railway line, and after the last ceremonies had been concluded the party turned to go. As Khalik passed the grave he stopped and, regarding the newly filled in mound, he said "You wanted me to be sent to Hongkong, just now you lie there and I have got my job and you are done for!" His face, while he gave utterance to those words, indicated the intensity of his hatred for the deceased man. Sheer Ali looked at Khalik "The man was a good man," he said. "Why do you say that?" "I wish the dogs would eat him," vindictively replied Khalik, as they walked away from the grave. On March 25th when the subscriptions for the funeral expenses were being taken up, Khalik was asked for a donation "I don't want to subscribe," he said "I should like to see him eaten up by dogs, but I'll pay \$1." Khalik was arrested, but after being in custody for a few days he was released. When placed under arrest Khalik said "You have me arrested; but God help me! In China to kill a man is just

Nobody says a word! Next morning Sheer Ali asked Khalik why he killed Mohammed Jemal, and Khalik answered "I am sorry just now I have done this thing, but I cannot help it." After the prisoner was released he left Sainam. Sheer Ali had seen a Russian about the locality at the time of the alleged murder, but since the murder the Russian had disappeared. The evidence of other witnesses, said Mr. Pollock, would substantiate the statements of Sheer Ali. Mr. Ward had seen Khalik crying, and on being spoken to Khalik said "Some one has killed my brother." He also stated that two men dressed as soldiers had entered the house, and that he had chased them, firing four or five shots at them. The revolver owned by Khalik was empty when he showed it to Sheer Ali. Another witness, continued Mr. Pollock, would be brought forward to swear that Khalik had blood stains on his hands. An inquiry was held before a Chinese official shortly after the murder, and Khalik is alleged to have said that if there was not a proper inquiry he would shoot four of five Chinamen and then take his own life.

The evidence given by Sheer Ali bore out the above facts. He also identified the revolver produced as being the property of Khalik.

Mr. Ellis cross-examined the witness, who said that after he heard the shots he went to get a lamp and then went straight to the matched. At a former examination he stated that when he asked Khalik why he had killed Jemal, Khalik answered that no inquiry would be made. It was just the same as killing a fowl in China. The correct statement was the one which he read "I am sorry just now I have done this thing, but I cannot help it." Witness could not say whether deceased was right or left handed.

In answer to a juror, witness said that deceased was lying on his back with his face towards the left.

(Proceeding.)

A YOUNG woman was recently found unconscious in her handsome residence in Chicago, and it was found her weak and emaciated condition was the result of a fast lasting for more than twenty days. The police assert that recently the lady, who was wealthy, joined a new cult, and that she almost starved herself in trying to follow its teachings, chief of which is said to be that only a few grains of wheat and some water are necessary to sustain life.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TEL" IS BAPH SERVICE.

THE WAR. THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

PROBABLE BATTLE AT SEA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

YOKOHAMA, 15th June, 3.28 p.m.

Three warships, which are supposed to belong to the Russian Vladivostok squadron, were sighted last night off the island of Ikinoshima.

A telegram from Yamaguchi states that, this morning, the sound of heavy guns firing at sea was heard coming from the direction of Tsunoshima island.

It is considered probable that part of the Japanese fleet has engaged the Russian squadron as it was going through the Krusenstern Strait attempting to reach Port Arthur.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

More about the failure of the Po Fung Bank was heard in the Supreme Court this morning. The reason for this was that an issue had been raised as to whether certain persons were partners in the concern or not.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., appeared on behalf of the Official Receiver to show that Lo Yuk Shang, Kwong King Tong and Kwong Yik Nam were partners, while Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) was present to deny the assertion. Mr. Hastings, Mr. E. A. Bonner and Mr. S. W. Tso were in attendance as representing various creditors.

After pointing out to the Chief Justice (Sir W. M. Goodman) that the position of affairs appeared very clear, Mr. Sharp explained that evidence would be called to show that the three persons, the subject matter of the issue raised, had been partners in the bank since its commencement and were such, in fact, at the date of the bankruptcy. The point as to the time of the partnership was unimportant because the other side denied the partnership *in toto*. His own case was that the whole matter was a gigantic swindle; that there was a conspiracy, practically, among the partners to defeat justice and to defraud the creditors by concealing the names of all the substantial partners. He maintained that the managing partners were the usual figure heads, and when it came to the point they were found to be practically nothing. The liabilities of the bank amounted to about \$120,000, while \$5,000 or so of the debts had been recovered though nothing was obtained from the managing partners. It had been shown that no less than \$50,000 was advanced to a shop in which one of the partners was interested. The position of affairs was the usual one—as long as the business prospered the place was full of partners; as soon as any difficulty arose the managers were put forward to bear the brunt of bankruptcy proceedings. The whole case showed the necessity there was for compulsory registration of partnerships.

The Chief Justice observed that he had for a long time been strongly in favour of the compulsory registration of partnerships, and said he knew that his brother judge held precisely the same views as did also Mr. Justice Wise. "As far as I am aware," continued his lordship, "it has always been deemed to be impracticable to carry the matter through. His Lordship was understood to say that they were going to legislation of that kind in the Straits; but it was never put through, and the position of things in the Law Court was simply intolerable. There was no means of knowing who were partners in a Chinese firm and who were not. Some Chinese would, of course, object to legislation on the matter, while others would offer no objection to a system of registration. He thought it was a matter which should have the attention of the Government. One-quarter of the work of the Court was taken up directly or indirectly by questions as to whether persons were or were not partners.

Mr. Sharp then proceeded to lay the facts of the case before his Lordship, and subsequently adduced evidence in support thereof.

Witnesses on behalf of the Official Receiver had not been disposed of when the Court was adjourned.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

English (Daguer) 16th inst.
American (China) 17th inst.
German (Hankow) 22nd inst.
German (Shanghai) 22nd inst.
Canadian (Albany) 18th inst.
Indian (Suiyang) 29th inst.
The C. P. & R. Co.'s s.s. *Tartar* arrived at Vancouver at 3 p.m. on 14th inst.
The s.s. *Tian* leaves Manila to-night, and is due here on 18th inst. at daylight.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Maagong* left Singapore for this port on 15th inst. at 8 a.m.
The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Taiyuan* from Australian Ports left Sydney on 4th inst. and is due here on 27th inst.
The N. Y. K. Chartered s.s. *Alcantara* left Singapore for this port on 15th inst. and is expected to arrive here on 21st inst. at 6 a.m.
The Java-China-Japan Line s.s. *Typhoon* left Kobe for Hongkong and Amoy for this port on 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on 18th inst.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Alcantara* left Amoy for this port on 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on 18th inst.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Alcantara* left Amoy for this port on 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on 18th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

The War.

LONDON, 13th June.

Critics consider that the advance of General Kuroki's forces on a broad front, towards Liaoyang and Mukden, is accurately timed to correspond with the near approach of General Oku's assault on Port Arthur.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent wires that Admiral Skrydloff telegraphs the Vladivostok squadron encountered a Japanese squadron thirty miles from Port Arthur on the 7th instant, but as none of the Port Arthur ships appeared in support, the squadron retired and returned to Vladivostok.

JAPAN'S ARMY.

DISTINGUISHED MILITARY LEADERS.

Major-General Inouye has the admiration and affection of his men. He commands the Twelfth Division, and was the first to land in Korea. His Division consists of the 14th and 47th Regiments, recruited from Kokura, near the Strait of Shimoda; the 24th Regiment, from Fukuoka, formerly the seat of the Kuroda family; and the 48th Regiment, from Kurume, also in the Is and of Kyushu. General Inouye was born in the Province of Choshu fifty-one years ago, and at the age of sixteen set out to fight in the revolution of which his brother was a victim. In 1871 he enlisted, and two years afterwards was a Staff Officer in the Guards Division. During the Civil War of 1877 he was the bearer of a message from the Emperor to General Takashima at Kagoshima, the seat for many ages of the Lords of Satsuma, and the last stronghold of the rebellion. The young Major ventured to lay before the General a plan of attack. It was received with favour, and Inouye was ordered to join the army in the field. While on a tour of inspection through France, Germany, and Russia, he heard of the war with China, and hurried home by way of Vancouver. Field Marshal Yamagata had already advanced into Manchuria when Inouye hastened to the front with a few regiments. He proposed to halt the Northern Column in Korea and to seize Port Arthur before making any forward movement. Returning to Japan, he was appointed Chief of the Staff of the Second Army that took Port Arthur. When it was suggested that the victorious army should go into winter quarters, he urged the attack on Wei-hai-wei and the destruction of the enemy's fleet. As Major-General, Inouye took part in the capture of the second maritime fortress in China.

GENERAL NISHI.

The command of the Second Division is committed to General Nishi. This Division consists of the 4th, 20th, 16th, and 30th Regiments. Its leader is a poet as well as a soldier, and has had a very romantic career. He was born in 1848 in the Province of Satsuma, where for many generations his forebears had been the lieges of the feudal Lord. When eleven years old he served his Lord as page, and accompanied him to Kyoto at the close of the revolution. During his stay in the ancient capital Nishi resolved to place his sword at the service of the Emperor, and in the due time was made leader of a band of soldiers, and led them against the rebellious Northern clans. He joined the Imperial Guard in 1870, and received his company in time to take an active part in the civil strife of 1874. Three years afterwards he entered the field against his former chief, Saigo, who had raised the standard of revolt in the Province of Satsuma. His promotion was rapid, and in 1889 he was given command of the Eleventh Brigade, with the rank of Major-General. In the China War he served under General Yamaji, and led the assault on Kinshu Castle. After the fall of Port Arthur General Nishi was rewarded with the title of Baron and the rank of Lieutenant-General.—*Standard Cor.*

GENERAL BARON OKU.

General Baron Oku, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, was born at Kokura, Buzen Province, in 1846. His father was a samurai under the feudal lord of Kokura. When he was 12 years old Oku entered the Shiyekwan school supported by the lord. There he received instruction in literature, fencing, shooting, riding, and other military studies. In 1865 he was at the head of a detachment sent against the force under the celebrated Takasugi Shinsaku. Immediately after the Restoration he went to Tokyo, which was then called Yedo. In 1871 he was appointed Captain, being stationed at the Chinnai fort. On the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, 1894, he led half the Eleventh Battalion to Sagami and entered the castle there, and found that the supply of cereals was only eight days. Early the following morning, before he could get a fresh supply of provisions, rebels laid siege to the castle. The men under his command determined to extricate themselves. At about 7 a.m. he ordered them to rush out of the castle. He was shot by two bullets in the fighting which ensued. He continued to charge the enemy, however, and finally succeeded in joining the troops sent to reinforce him. He was promoted to the rank of Major in recognition of his valour. In August the same year he followed the expedition to Formosa. In October, 1895, when he was at Kumamoto, the army was surprised by the sudden attack of the Japanese force. The Commander of the Kumamoto Regiment was severely wounded. The Major thereupon assumed command of the army and defeated the opposing force the following morning. In 1897, when the famous Satsuma Rebellion broke out he was besieged with Major-General Tani in the Kagoshima castle. In April he decided to rush out and attack the besiegers. At the head of a battalion of his men he charged the enemy, and after hard fighting reached Uda, where he was reinforced by the Imperial troops. In November, 1894, he was appointed Major-General. In the China Japanese war he was Commander of the Fifth Division. After his triumphant return he was promoted to the peerage and was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite. Subsequently he was promoted to General and was appointed Commander of the Eastern Army Section.—*Japan Advertiser.*

THE WAR.

ANOTHER MINE ACCIDENT.

EXPLOSION ON THE "TAIHOKEI MARU."

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has forwarded to us the following official telegram:—
Tokyo, 14th June, 5.50 p.m.
Admiral Togo reports that while the *Taihokei Maru* was laying mines in the face of the enemy, on the night of the 13th inst., one mine was exploded killing one officer and 19 men. It also wounded two officers and seven men, but the damage to the ship was not important.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The promotion was announced on the 6th inst. of several of the principal officers of the Army and Navy.

Lieutenant-General Baron Okagawa, Baron Hasegawa, Baron Nishi, Baron Kodama, and Baron Nogi are promoted to the full rank of General.

Vice-Admiral Baron Yamamoto, the Minister for the Navy, is promoted to the full rank of Admiral. Vice-Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, also receiving full rank of Admiral.

Rear-Admirals Dewa, Saito (Vice-Minister for the Navy), and Uruu, are promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, while Captain Yamada (now Rear-Admiral) is appointed Commander of the Third Squadron.

THE WAR EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure caused by the war is gradually increasing as the theatre of operations extends. The latest investigation shows that the total amount defrayed from the outset is ¥130,000,000, which has been raised by temporary loans, the issue of bonds, and the appropriation of the funds of Government works, the account of which is specially kept independently of the General Budget. The sum so far defrayed averages an expenditure each month of about ¥30,000,000, or a little over ¥1,000,000 a day. This amount is said to be much below the estimate, which were most liberal. The principal items of expenditure so far are for war-ships purchased and for arms and ammunition, and lastly for provisions.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

THE CLAIM AGAINST A PRIZE SHIP.

AT FUSEHO.

We (*Kobe Chronicle*) have already reported that the Prize Court at Sasebo has dismissed the claim of Messrs. W. H. Gill & Co. against the Russian owner of the steamer *Rossia*, which has been adjudged confiscated by the Prize Court. The petition of Messrs. W. H. Gill, which was supported by Mr. Sakurai, barrister, was to the effect that from November 14th to December 31st last year, when the steamer was at Kobe, Messrs. Gill, at the request of the owner's agent, advanced money for the payment of expenses necessary for the continuation of the voyage. The petitioner was also entitled to commission due in connection with the management of the steamer, the claims in all amounting to ¥18,116, of which ¥3,043, already received by the petitioner from shippers in payment of freight was to be deducted, making the net claim ¥15,073. The steamer was captured on the 7th February; and, urging that the vessel was seized before the outbreak of war, the petitioner prayed that the vessel be released in order to enable him to collect the money due, in deference to the right of a subject of a neutral Power.

The reasons given by the Court for its decision are as follows:—

The Court admits from the evidence and the testimony of the master of the steamer that the petitioner is entitled to make such a claim. But it is proved that the steamer was captured during the existence of a state of war between Japan and Russia, and the assertion of the petitioner that the capture was effected before the existence of a state of war cannot be admitted. The capture being lawful, the vessel could not be released on the claim of the subject of a neutral Power. Even if the money claimed was advanced for the continuation of the voyage of the steamer the law of Japan does not recognise any preferential rights against a prize of war. Moreover, the right of the captor over the prize to be confiscated as the property of enemy are recognised by the law of nations as absolute, and a third party is in no way entitled to any part of the prize seized. That petitioner has no grounds to make any claim for compensation for his losses against the Japanese Government will be plain without any further explanation. The Court is, however, not competent to consider the claim for compensation, and for the foregoing reasons the petition is dismissed.

PORT ARTHUR.

Chefoo, 9th June.

Chinese boats which left from a point on the seacoast about 15 li east of Huangchinshan (Golden Hill) on the 6th and 7th, with 1,200 or 1,300 native refugees, 10 Koreans and 3 Russian women on board, have arrived at this port. Most of these refugees belong to the labouring class and their report is not very intelligible. It seems that they wish to convey the information that they obtained permission of the Russian authorities at Port Arthur through their representatives to leave the place as provisions were getting scarce and starvation appeared to be imminent. Just before departure, each had to pay five roubles to the Police Authorities for a passage ticket but the Chinese boatmen only received two roubles and a half for every passenger. Our informants further give the information that only two or three warships and twelve or thirteen torpedo boats and destroyers at Port Arthur are still serviceable. The torpedo boats and destroyers often go out of the harbour in order to place submarine mines. The warships have not been seen to go out of the harbour. The Japanese troops have reached Shaungtaikou. Their most dangerous obstructions are the explosive mines about the place. During a

thunderstorm the other day, some of the mines exploded themselves. On the night of the 6th (midnight some firing took place between the Russians in the forts at Huangchinshan and the Japanese torpedo boats. Our informants arrived at this port in thirteen boats. Six other boats with refugees are expected here in a day or two.

Japanese scouts have been seen at Hsuishing, a place only about 10 li north of Port Arthur.

FIGHTING AT GOLDEN HILL.

People arriving here from Fuchow in a native boat report that while they were at sea about 10 miles south west of Port Arthur on the night of the 6th, they saw the forts at Huangchinshan fire on the Japanese warships which were about 6 or 7 miles south east of the forts. The firing began at 12 o'clock that night and lasted three hours.—*Universal Gazette.*

ITEMS.

The following items are from the *Sin Wan Pao*:—

Chinchow, 6th June.

On the 24th of this moon (the 6th inst.) while over a hundred Russians were escorting ammunition from Newchiatou to the estuary of the Liao river, they were attacked by a band of Hungluzes, numbering about five hundred, all armed with modern rifles. The engagement lasted about half an hour. The Russians fled, leaving everything behind, but carrying off their wounded. The casualties of the bandits were nine wounded, and two killed.

The Russian road from Liaoyang to Harbin, constructed by the enforced labour of Chinese coolies, is now announced as completed.

Detachment after detachment of Japanese have left northward from Fenghuangcheng. The first detachment marched towards the north of Taitzho, the second towards Lantze-shan, along the highway of Linsankwan, and the third towards Haicheng and Chinchow.

A refugee from Haicheng reports that on the 17th of this moon, while on the highway, he saw a Japanese disguised as a Chinese and carrying money. The Russians first robbed him, and then arrested him, having learned that he was a Japanese.

Peking, 9th June.

The Wai Wu Pu have been informed by Tatar-General Tseng Chi that the Russians in the city of Moukden have removed, and are now quartering inside and outside the Imperial Eastern tombs, despite of a protest.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

THE FINANCIAL STAYING POWER OF THE RIVAL NATIONS.

Most people have been astounded at the marvellous growth of the military idea in Japan, but those interested in the financial development of the country, development that has made the military idea possible, are still more astonished at her economic progress. Money makes the war to go. And, after all, the dominant factor of warfare is not so much the number of men and ships available as the financial staying power of the country. When hostilities were ending between these two countries we heard from Russian official sources that the enormous increase of armaments in Japan had crippled her economic resources, hence a war of any magnitude would inevitably spell disaster and bankruptcy. If one considers for a moment the position of great European Powers, the plausibility of the idea is apparent, particularly in dealing with a country that has only during comparatively recent years adopted the means of acquiring wealth along the lines of these great countries. At the very onset then one is called upon to dismiss this idea of economic bankruptcy. Those who are anxious to understand something of the financial position of Japan must bear in mind two factors, factors of great importance. First, up to 1897, the silver standard was in vogue, hence the purchasing power of the yen steadily declined. For instance, in 1897, 100 yen went about as far as 50 yen went in 1872. But the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 fixed the value of the yen.

A COMPARISON WITH GREAT BRITAIN. The other factor to remember is—so says O. Ritzbacher, in the *Nineteenth Century*:—

"If we compare the national debt of Japan with the indebtedness of her newly-developed countries, we must bear in mind that her foreign indebtedness is limited to a part of her national debt. Her railways, tramways, waterworks, factories, mines, etc., are exclusively financed by Japanese money, and her corporations have not raised any loans abroad."

If you compare her national debt with that of other nations, it sinks to an insignificant place. In 1901 the national debt of Great Britain amounted to £189,811,000, per head of the population; Russia, £419,811,000, whilst Japan's indebtedness amounted to only £165,400,000. Let us make another comparison. "The interest annually due on the Japanese national debt comes to but 1s. 3d. per head of the population," equal to but one day's wage of the average workman. But the yearly interest of Great Britain amounts to about 10s. per head, or 2 1/2 days' wages of the average British workman. So far then as interest is concerned, the task of Japan is not heavy. The foreign indebtedness of Japan is not comparable with that of her powerful rival in the Far East. Quoting Mr. Ritzbacher again:—"Great Britain held at the end of 1900 Japanese bonds equal to about £15,500,000, and this sum practically represents the sum total of Japan's foreign indebtedness." Another reason advanced for supposing that financially Japan is more sound than Russia is her self-reliance and the successful issue of an immense war loan within her own borders, whilst Russia tried in vain to secure more money abroad. In looking over the vast field of figures and splendid statistical tables, one must not be led to suppose that Japan's increased annual expenditure was caused entirely by her preparations for defence of war. She has made considerable advance along the line of armaments, but it is not an advance at the expense of domestic progress.

During the last ten years the amount expended on education has increased 524 per cent., whilst agriculture and commerce has advanced some 63 per cent., justice 215 per cent., and communication 562 per cent. This surely denotes extraordinary progress, and shows that Japan's advance in culture and civilisation has during these latter days been more rapid than her development in militarism. But how is this amount produced by which power is given to so many departments of national life? The elasticity of Japan's revenue is bewildering, for, notwithstanding the enormous growth of revenue, the democracy of the country are not heavily laden with taxes. And again the increase in postal receipts and state railways proves that Japan is not exhausted by taxation. Her industrial progress is enormous, and it places the country in a healthy position to withstand the tremendous financial strain of a great campaign. The bright picture drawn of Japan cannot be repeated in dealing with the financial possibilities of Russia. What are the actual resources which the Russian Government has at its disposal for the prosecution of the war, and their extent? According to M. A. Gershtvohl, in his admirable article in a recent issue of the *Monthly Review*, on January 1st last the Russian Government must have had at its immediate and entire disposal some £400,000,000, with a first possible reserve of another £55,000,000, but it is necessary to deduct from the combined total some £11,000,000 to meet the gold charges on the external debt for one year.

This total would seem to allow Russia to carry on the war for about 18 months without seeking a fresh loan. "But," as E. Gershtvohl says, "will Russia wait so long before borrowing? I think not, for sundry reasons." One agrees with the writer when he implies that Russia is most likely waiting for "the first great success of her arms." The strange condition of Russian diplomacy does not admit of such open treatment of the financial condition of the country as was possible with Japan, but it is clear from the facts to hand that Russia's financial condition is unhealthy, and that she dares not wait until her resources are completely exhausted. Hence the balance of financial staying power remains with the little Jap.

"CHOPPED" DOLLARS.

In continuation of the subject of local currency which was taken up last week, it may be interesting to learn that even in Foochow, says the local *Echo*, there is a stage beyond which the mutilation of the dollar coins carries them beyond ordinary acceptance or currency, even by weight. Usually upon money-changing hands, the dollars are "shredded," each separate coin being inspected before passing muster. The rejected coins are generally styled "broken dollars." They have reached the "stage beyond" the merely chopped one. Coins that have been "fired" and do not ring are usually rejected during this process of inspection. The ultimate fate of such rejections is the melting pot either here or in Shanghai. About five days in every month are devoted to turning out the Fokien Province subsidiary coinage, some \$30,000 of these rejected dollars being purchased from the Chinese banks for this purpose by the Chinese officials monthly. The balance, a small proportion only going South, find their way to Shanghai and meet a similar fate, being melted into sycee, etc.

The dollars here as everywhere are put up in bags of \$100.00. In one of these bags one may find in Foochow as many as and about fourteen different dollar issues. But of these the following only pass as currency here. The chopped Mexican and British dollar. The new unchopped Mexican dollar that is not more than three years old. When new, this coin is looked upon with suspicion, and is dubbed "very common" by the local native banks. It is certainly a very inferior cast to the older "clean Mexican," (which is at a premium everywhere), and commands no premium, new or chopped. The cut or sliced yen. Less frequently the U.S. trade dollar. The Spanish (Pillar) dollar, and still fewer French dollars. The rest including all the issues of dollars coined in Chinese mints, and issued by the various provinces, do not pass, and are gradually sorted out and shipped away. Before leaving the subject of the dollar coin it may be remarked that the Japanese yen is cut or sliced by the local native banks, after which treatment it is never shipped away and is quite useless as currency anywhere outside Foochow, even in the Fokien province. It does not seem to be quite clear why it can never be shipped except for the melting pot in Shanghai, but that is exactly the object of the treatment, namely, to retain and maintain a certain number of yen always on the spot.

This subject will be brought to a conclusion next week with some remarks on local scales and subsidiary coinage.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE LIST.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts' share quotations notified to us after the list had been printed:—
Hongkong Banks \$660
Hotel des Colonies Tls. 13.82
Langkats 30 1/2 ex div.
Central Stores 2 1/2 ex.

Shanghai advices, of the 10th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 150. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 83 for September. Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 157 1/2 for July, and Tls. 161 for September. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. at Tls. 7. Maatschappij at Tls. 31 1/2 for June and Tls. 32 1/2 for October. Centrals at \$23.

Business done direct:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 150. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 83 for September. Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 155 for June, and Tls. 157 for July. Maatschappij at Tls. 31 1/2 for June. Shanghai Gas at Tls. 11 1/2. Horse Bazaars at Tls. 7 1/2. Telephones at Tls. 66. Colonies at Tls. 13.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

The following résumé of the week's share transactions is from Messrs. J. A. Sullivan and Co.'s report, published on the 9th June.

The principal business of the week has been in Docks at hardening prices which show the present firm tone of our market. Indos have temporarily gone out of favour and only a few transactions are reported. Langkats have steadied up and close firm. For other stocks there has been little inquiry. Exchange on London has risen to 26 5/16. The 3 days' sight from Hongkong is telegraphed at 72 1/2. Consols 99 1/2.

Marine.—No business has been reported. China Traders are in demand at \$62. Unions have lagged to \$540 by sales in Hongkong.

Wharfs.—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares have changed hands at Tls. 150 for June and August. The market closes with an increased inquiry, but shares are difficult to obtain except at an advance.

Shipping.—In Indos cash sales have been made at Tls. 86 1/2. June at Tls. 87 1/2 and Tls. 83 1/2. For September short sales are reported at Tls. 83. Shares are wanted but not obtainable from the best dealers at anything like this rate. The market is quiet at the close with sellers at Tls. 86 for July clearances. London quotation £11. The Hongkong market is dull and \$18 is quoted to-day. Tug and Lighters have been sold at Tls. 47 1/2 and Tls. 46 for 'pref.'

Docks.—A large business has been done within the last few days in Farnham B yds at Tls. 154 1/2, Tls. 155 1/2, 156 1/2, 157 1/2, 158 1/2, 159 1/2, 160 1/2, 161 1/2, 162 1/2, 163 1/2, 164 1/2, 165 1/2, 166 1/2, 167 1/2, 168 1/2, 169 1/2, 170 1/2, 171 1/2, 172 1/2, 173 1/2, 174 1/2, 175 1/2, 176 1/2, 177 1/2, 178 1/2, 179 1/2, 180 1/2, 181 1/2, 182 1/2, 183 1/2, 184 1/2, 185 1/2, 186 1/2, 187 1/2, 188 1/2, 189 1/2, 190 1/2, 191 1/2, 192 1/2, 193 1/2, 194 1/2, 195 1/2, 196 1/2, 197 1/2, 198 1/2, 199 1/2, 200 1/2. The market closes firm with buyers.

Land.—Shanghais have improved by sales at Tls. 108, Tls. 109, 109 1/2. Shares are wanted. Cottons—remain quiet at quotations.

Tobacco.—Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 50 and Tls. 60. Langkats have crept quietly into favour and several lots have been bought for cash, and the end of this month at Tls. 310, Tls. 311 1/2, Tls. 312 and Tls. 312 1/2. For July Tls. 315 has been done, and there are further buyers. August at Tls. 320 and September at Tls. 321 1/2, Tls. 322 1/2, 323, Tls. 323 1/2. The market closes firm.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 1/9 11/16
Do. demand 1/9
Do. 4 months' sight 1/9 15/16
France—Bank T.T. 2.27 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 44
Germany—Bank T.T. 1.84 1/2
India T.T. 1.35 1/2
Do. demand 1.35 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 71 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 88 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. Nominal
Java—Bank T.T. 108 1/2
Buying.
4 months' sight L/C 1/10 11/16
6 months' sight L/C 1/10 3/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 44 1/2
1 months' sight do. 45 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/10 5/16
1 months' sight France 2.31 1/2
6 months' sight 2.33
4 months' sight Germany 1.89
Bar Silver 25 1/2
Bank of England rate 3 %

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—
Malwa New @ 940/990
" Old @ 1,020/1,080
" Older @ 1,130/1,180
" Oldest @ 1,200/1,250
Patna New @ 1,195
" Old @ 1,225
Benares New @ 1,130
" Old @ 1,155
Persian (Paper) @ 900/940

To-day's Advertisements.

DOCTOR.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for EMIGRATION STEAMER. Must be a British subject.

Apply—"T. C. E. D."

C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [725]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED.
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [722]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT,"
FROM SEATTLE, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1904. [723]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the Direction of Miss FANNY STANLEY.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

FANNY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA & DRAMATIC COMPANY, 25 ARTISTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), June 15th, Comic Opera,

"THE NAUTOH GIRL."

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), June 16th, Planquette's Grand Comic Opera in 3 Acts,

"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,"

Miss FANNY STANLEY as Serpette, Mr. Willie Driscoll as The Miser.

FRIDAY, June 17th,

Dion Boucicault's beautiful Irish Drama, "THE COLLEEN BAWN,"

Introducing Irish Comic Songs and Ballads.

SATURDAY, June 18th,

"GRAND VAUDEVILLE,"

Part I—Offenbach's Comic One-Act Opera,

"THE ROSE OF AVERGNE,"

Part II—Grand Musical "OLIO," introducing all the latest Songs, Dances, and Cake Walk.

Part III—The laughable One-Act Comedy,

"THE TROUBLES OF A JUDGE,"

All New Scenery and Costumes.

Prices... 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1 Dollar.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT

ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Doors Open 8.30. Overture 9 P.M.

Late Trains will run after each performance,

also Launch for Kowloon.

Representative, T. EMERSON.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [719]

THEATRE ROYAL.

MONDAY, June 20th,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

FURNISHED BY

MISS FANNY STANLEY

TO

MR. ROBT. STEPHENSON,

Previous to his departure from the Colony.

Musical Comedy

"MY SWEETHEART,"

Plan at ROBINSON'S.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904. [724]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
Canton, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail.
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
reports of local occurrences, and of matters
of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying
advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISING RATES.

(per inch.)

One week.....	\$ 2.80
One month.....	7.20
Two months.....	13.00
Three ".....	20.00
Six ".....	37.50
Twelve ".....	73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts.....	5 per cent.
6 ".....	10 "
12 ".....	25 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter
mandated.

JOBPRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD

1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

Intimations.

SAVARESS'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES

Efficient because absolutely pure
English Oil. Not made of refined
oil. Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESS'S

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing. Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

J. W. Taylor, Br. s.s., 1,793, John Waters, 13th
June.—Penarth 13th May, Coals.—Gilman
& Co.

Puritan, Br. s.s., 2,628, John James, 13th June.
—Singapore 6th June, Coal.—B. & Co.

Germania, Br. s.s., 1,714, T. Bruhn, 14th June.
—Mojito 8th June, Coals.—M. B. K.

Borja, Norw. s.s., 738, N. C. Mathisen, 14th
June.—Bangkok 7th June, Rice.—Ming
Chuen.

Kansu, Br. s.s., 1,471, Badley, 14th June.
—Tientsin via Chefoo 7th June, Gen.—B. &
S.

Whampon, Br. s.s., 1,109, Partridge, 14th June.
—Shanghai 11th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,051, O. P. Marshall,
14th June.—Vancouver 24th May, and
Shanghai 12th June, Mails and Gen.—C.
P. R. Co.

Themis, Nor. s.s., 1,209, T. Thammann, 15th
June.—Kobe 8th June, Gen.—Yee Woo.

Pronto, Nor. s.s., 838, T. Seeberg, 15th June.
—Canton 14th June, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,182, T. S. Roach, 15th June.
—Fochow via Amoy and Swatow 12th
June, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kwo kang, Br. s.s., 1,427, P. M. B. Laké, 15th
June.—Shanghai 11th June Gen.—J. M.
& Co.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 977, A. Hendixen, 15th June.
—Bangkok 8th June, Rice.—J. & Co.

Segovia, Ger. s.s., 3,291, Th. Foerk, 15th June.
—Japan via Shanghai and Fochow 12th
June, Gen.—H. A. L.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Choyang, for Swatow.
Puritan, for Sasebo.
Kansu, for Canton.
Madeleine Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Kuowang, for Canton.
Lungang, for Bangkok.
Whampon, for Canton.
Pronto, for Tientsin.
Shanghai, for Shanghai.
Tak Hing, for West River.
Ningchow, for Manila.
Wingchai, for Macao.
Loongang, for Manila.
Atika, for Canton.
Latsang, for Singapore.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Kuowang, for Canton.

Departures.

June 15
Oregon, Am. battleship, for Manila.
Wisconsin, Am. battleship, for Manila.
Nankin, for Kobe.
Tenzai, for Singapore.
Tenzai, for Swatow.
Wahung, for Shanghai.
Leighton, for Japan.
Hannan, for Ocean Island.
Madeleine Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Scottish Monarch, for Maituru.
Whampon, for Canton.
Tremont, for Manila.
Choyang, for Shanghai.
Taming, for Manila.
Johanna, for Shanghai.
Shanghai, for Shanghai.
Perla, for Manila.
Latsang, for Calcutta.
Tijpana, for Japan.
Loongang, for Manila.
Kansu, for Canton.
Kuowang, for Canton.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Kansu, from Tientsin, &c.—Mr. Avenel,
20 Chinese, and 2 Japanese.

Per Whampon, from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs.
Acker, Mr. Hall, and 7 Chinese.

Per Tremont, from Japan—Misses D. Hoyt,
M. Alley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jensen, Mr. and
Mrs. Neff, Miss Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Smith, Misses E. Loh, C. Martin, Messrs. L.
Wilson, Cohen, Savovitch, Lockyer, Y. Oishi
and S. Adachi.

Per Empress of India, from Vancouver—
Messrs. A. K. Prain and T. Hance, from
Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Longuet, and Mr.
and Mrs. F. Maitland, from Shanghai—
Messrs. W. Farquharson, G. Bowack, Cheng
Sin Chuen, Engr.-Lt. MacQueen, R.M., Messrs.
A. Low On, Au Si Yuen, R. E. Humphreys,
J. R. Sweeney, Miss M. Webb, Messrs. J. J. Lela,
Wong Pat Chan, Mr. and Mrs. Squires, Mr. F.
A. Coddington, and 133 Chinese.

Per Kuowang, from Shanghai—Mr. Wil-
liams, and 31 Chinese.

Per Haitan, from Coast Ports—Messrs. T. W.
Richardson, A. Mackie, L. J. Thomas, J. W.
Bolles, L. Millon, F. Japlin, Chau A. Bing,
Yau L. Li Hung, M. Yick, and 93 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Australian, for Saigon—General de
Boyle, Lieut. Maxium Delafond, and Mr.
Toullec. For Singapore—Messrs. Frederic
Jones, J. W. Withington, E. S. Miles, A. S.
Miles, Yamaguchi, and Miss Hanes.
For Suva—Mr. Lopes Vaz de Sampaio Mello.
For Port Said—Messrs. Joao de Paiva and Rickford.
For Marcellus—Messrs. de St. Quentin,
Aulouis, Santos, Federico Xandara, Jaria, La
Quelice, Le Pape, C. Burton, E. Stapleton, R.
Mallets and F. Baldwin.

Shipping Report.

Str. Haitan from Fochow:—Variable winds,
and showery throughout.

Str. Shenan from Bangkok:—Strong N.E.
and E. winds and rough sea.

Str. Kansu from Tientsin:—Had light airs,
and fine clear weather throughout.

Str. Whampon from Shanghai:—Light winds
and fine to braker point, thence increasing
wind and showery.

Str. Puritan from Singapore:—Strong E'ly
winds encountered from Port Natal to Banks
straits, usual moistening throughout the voyage.

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.

Alf, Nor. s.s., 1,908, E. Hansen, 13th June.
—New York 25th Feb., Petroleum.—D. &
Co., Ltd.

America Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,370, W. W. Greene,
9th June.—San Francisco 12th May, and
Shanghai 6th June, Mails and Gen.—T. K.
K.

Atholl, Br. s.s., 3,031, Wm. Watt, 3rd June.
—Salina Cruz 30th April, Ballast.—C. C. S.
S. Co.

Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart,
13th June.—Calcutta 28th May, Penang
and Singapore 8th June, Gen.—D. S. &
Co., Ltd.

Chingtu, Br. s.s., 2,400, J. M. D. Howie, 11th
June.—Sydney 20th May, and Manila 8th
June, Gen.—B. & S.

Dagmar, Ger. s.s., 950, C. Gosewisch, 11th
June.—Swatow 10th June, Sugar and Pea-
nuts.—M. & Co.

Decima, Ger. s.s., 794, C. Christiansen, 11th
June.—Chefoo 5th June, Beans.—S. W.
& Co.

Else, Ger. s.s., 903, J. Petersen, 9th June.
—Touane 6th June, Coals.—J. & Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, T. Mitchell, 9th June.
—Saigon 5th June Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Heathford, Br. s.s., 2,436, Coward, 9th June.
—Mojito 4th June, Coal.—B. & Co.

Indrasamha, Br. s.s., 3,766, W. E. Craven,
R.N.A., 7th June.—Kobe 1st June, Gen.—
P. & A. S. Co.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 623, B. Ohlsen,
11th June.—Haiphong and Hoihow 8th
June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,224, E. J. Tadd, 6th June.
—Calcutta 21st May, Penang 26th, and Sin-
gapore 31st, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loksang, Br. s.s., 978, Wheeler, 12th June.
—Bangkok 5th June, Rice and Meal.—J. M.
& Co.

Lord Dufferin, Br. s.s., 3,007, Dunn, 10th June.
—Cardiff, Las Palmas, Durban and Singa-
pore 7th April, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 1,639, J. H. Rinalder, 11th
June.—San Francisco 7th May, and Manila
8th June, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
& Co.

Ningchow, Br. s.s., 5,716, Riley, 10th June.
—Kobe via Mojito 6th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Perla, Br. s.s., 1,287, A. H. Nutley, 13th June.
—Manila 10th June, Ballast.—S. T. & Co.

Restorer, Br. s.s., 1,788, Morrell, 10th June.
—Saigon 8th June, Submarine Cable.—E. E.
Telegraph Co.

Seneca, Br. s.s., 3,171, W. Grimes, 13th June.
—Keelung 11th June, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Shahzadi, Br. s.s., 1,908, Frampton, 10th June.
—Singapore 2nd June, Ballast.—Ray &
Co.

Shaohing, Br. s.s., 1,310, B. Harris, 8th June.
—Saigon 3rd June, Rice.—B. & S.

Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,121, J. Jenkins, 9th June.
—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—B. & Co.

Tsintau, Ger. s.s., 1,002, O. Koch, 12th June.
—Bangkok 4th June, and Swatow 11th, Rice.
—M. & Co.

Yatshing, Br. s.s., 1,424, T. Sellar, 10th June.
—Hongay 7th June, Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,611, A. Fraser, 13th June.
—Manila 11th June, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Sailing Vessels.

Eclipse, Br. ship, 2,978, J. McBryde, 10th May.
—New York 10th Dec., 1903, Case Oil.—
S. O. Co.

Johanna, Br. ship, 1,637, C. McIvor, 11th June.
—New York 28th Dec., 1903, Petroleum.—
S. O. Co.

Kentmere, Br. bq., 2,334, Burch, 14th June.
—New York 29th Jan., Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

Maria 16, Ital. bq., 1,118, D. Urso, 9th April.
—Freemantle 7th Feb., Sandalwood.—
Order.

Odd, Nor. bq., 997, Arnoldsen, 28th May.
—Bunburg 2nd April, Timber.—S. T. & Co.

Trongate, Br. bq., 949, A. Hutton, 28th May.
—Freemantle 23rd May, Sandalwood.—
Gilman & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Yarra	Saigon	M. M.	June 16
Bengal	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	June 16
Persia	Singapore	S. W. & Co.	June 16
China	Shanghai	P. M. Co.	June 17
Denbighshire	Singapore	S. T. & Co.	June 18
Zieten	Japan	M. & Co.	June 21
Bucantaur	Singapore	N. Y. K.	June 21
Mazagon	Singapore	P. M. Co.	June 21
Namsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	June 22
Roon	Colombo	M. & Co.	June 22
Tijmah	Japan	C. J. L.	June 24
Taiyuan	Sydney	B. & S.	June 27
Athenian	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	June 28
Suisan	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	June 29
Nicomedia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	June 30

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

U.S.S. Pathfinder ... at Kowloon Dock.
Shahzadi " " " "
Fausang " " " "
Heathburn " " " "

Ships Paused The Canal.

Outward—1st June—Anapa, Stom, Survia,
Germanicus, Badenia, Room, Indrawadi, 4th
June—Tonkin, Moyne, Silota, 6th June
—Benlaig, 7th June—Radnorshire, 10th June
—Jumna, Nippon, Silhonia.
Homeward—1st June—Brigavilla, 6th June
—Talmachus, Polynia.

Arrivals at Hong—1st June—Idomeneus,
4th June—Abdulla, Prince Heinrich, Annam,
7th June—Tydus.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Canton—Per Kinsan, 16th June, 7.30 A.M.
Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 16th June, 9 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Mongolia,
16th June, 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Ningchow, 16th June, 11 A.M.
Kobe—Per Chingtu, 16th June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 16th June, 12.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Loongmoon, 16th June, 2 P.M.
Canton—Per Fatsan, 16th June, 5 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kunchuck and Samshui—Per
Lindan, 16th June, 5 P.M.
Nantao—Per Tachun, 16th June, 5 P.M.
Sanbue—Per Hot Fu, 16th June, 5 P.M.
Macao—Per Wingchai, 16th June, 5 P.M.
Canton—Per Pown, 17th June, 7.30 A.M.
Newcastle, N.S.W.—Per Heathford, 17th
June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Heungshan, 17th June, 12.15 P.M.
Canton—Per Honam, 17th June, 5 P.M.
Macao—Per Tak Hing, 17th June, 5 P.M.
Nantao—Per Tachun, 17th June, 5 P.M.
Sanbue—Per Hot Fu, 17th June, 5 P.M.
Macao—Per Wingchai, 17th June, 5 P.M.
Canton—Per Fatsan, 18th June, 7.30 A.M.
Manila—Per Zafiro, 18th June, 9 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per
Coromandel, 18th June, 11 A.M.
Chinking—Per Kowloon, 18th June, 2 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haitan,
18th June, 2 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Chinking, 18th June, 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Persie,
19th June, 9 A.M.
Canton—Per Hankow, 19th June, 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Honolulu and San Francisco—Per America
Maru, 21st June, 11 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin Per
Zieten, 22nd June, 10.45 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of
India, 22nd June, 11 A.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Kansu,
22nd June, 3 P.M.
Manila—Per Rubi, 23rd June, 9 A.M.
Mojito, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and
Tacoma—Per Tremont, 28th June, 10 A.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown,
Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and
Melbourne—Per Chingtu, 5th July, 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress
of Japan, 15th July, 11 A.M.

THE WEATHER.

	June 14 at 10 a.m.	June 14 at 4 p.m.
Therm. (max.)	29.79	29.71
" (min.)	82	82
" (mean)	81	81
Rainfall	—	—

The following report is from Mr. J. I. Plum-
mer, Chief Assistant of the Hongkong Obser-
vatory:—

On the 15th at 10.45 a.m. The barometer has
risen in N. Japan and fallen throughout China,
but more particularly in the Yangtze valley.
In the Philippines it is stationary.

A depression appears to have been formed
to the westward of Shantung. Pressure is also
low in the China Sea, southward of Hongkong.
Gradients are rather steep on the China
Coast and fresh SW. winds will prevail in the
Formosa Channel and fresh E. to SE. winds in
the northern part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Fresh E. winds, cloudy, showery.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	June 14th, 1904, a.m.	Bar.	Th.	W.	Wind	Wt.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.72	—	NE	4	—
Hakodate	—	29.70	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	29.74	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	29.82	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	29.91	—	SE	2	—
Oshima	—	29.91	—	NW	4	—
Ishigakijima	—	29.92	—	S	2	—
Taihouku	5 a.m.	29.92	—	—	—	—
Taichu	—	29.92	—	SE	2	—
Toisan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.90	71	SE	4	mod
Gutzlaff	—	29.87	81	—	—	—
Sharp Peak	—	29.94	79	—	—	—
Amoy	6.30 a.m.	29.81	86	SE	3	—
Swatow	9 a.m.	29.81	86	SE	3	—
Canton	10 a.m.	29.79	82	E	5	—
Hongkong	—	29.76	85	ENE	5	—
Victoria Peak	—	29.76	85	E	5	—
Gap Rock	—	29.76	85	E	5	—
Macao	—	29.76	85	E	5	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	9 a.m.	29.90	83	NE	1	b
Iloilo	—	29.91	85	—	—	—
Cebu	—	29.91	85	—	—	—
C. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

KING EDWARD.

Allix, Maurice
Anderson, J. Bernard
Barrett, H.
Bert, Mr.
Bert, Mrs.
Blass, G.
Jameson, J. Watt
Jonquieres, Admiral de Wit, Dudokde
Koford, Capt. F.

PEAK.

McDermott, A. P. B.
Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.
Herbert
Paton, Mr.
Pellack, H. E.
Post, W.

REBER, W. R.

Sawer, Mrs. W. E.
Sinclair, A.
Skilton, Mrs.
Cohen, Mr. and Mrs.
French, Major G. A.
Grant, R.N., Eng. Lieut.
A. R.
Hudig, D.
Hamilton, Major
Hammer, Mr.
Hardy, R.N., Comman-
der and Mrs.
Holborow, Mr.
Jeffries, H. W.
Krusse, Geo.
Lowe, D. R.
Martin, R.

Watkins, R.E., Capt.

Watson, Mr. and Mrs.
Watson, Comdr. and
Mrs.
Wenborn, S. T.
White, Dr. and Mrs.
M. J.
Yates, Mr. and Mrs. C. C.

WATSON, COMDR.

Adamson, Mrs. and child
Barker, W.
Bolin, Dr.
Bullermann, A.
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs.
Stevens, D.
Stokes, Mr.
Uffel, W. von
Watkins, R.E., Capt.
and Mrs.
Watson, Comdr. and
Mrs.
Wenborn, S. T.
White, Dr. and Mrs.
M. J.
Yates, Mr. and Mrs. C. C.

WATSON, COMDR.

Adamson, Mrs. and child
Barker, W.
Bolin, Dr.
Bullermann, A.
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs.
Stevens, D.
Stokes, Mr.
Uffel, W. von
Watkins, R.E., Capt.
and Mrs.
Watson, Comdr. and
Mrs.
Wenborn, S. T.
White, Dr. and Mrs.
M. J.
Yates, Mr. and Mrs. C. C.

WATSON, COMDR.

Adamson, Mrs. and child
Barker, W.
Bolin, Dr.
Bullermann, A.
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs.
Stevens, D.
Stokes

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
AFRICA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL."

Captain G. M. Montford, R.M.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 18th
June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo
for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*
due in London on the 1st August.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
<i>Tremont</i>	9,666	T. W. Garlick.	June 28
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams.	Aug. 4
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,666	W. M. Smith.	Sept. 1
<i>Tremont</i>	9,666	T. W. Garlick.	Oct. 1
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,666	W. M. Smith.	...

Cargo only.

For MANILA.
The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable
steamers for Manila.

Shawmut.....9,666 W. M. Smith...Ab Aug. 12
Tremont.....9,666 T. W. Garlick.....

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
have just been fitted with very superior accom-
modation for first and second class passengers.
The large size of these vessels ensures steady-
ness at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Harber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1904.

Intimations.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Continental Hospitals by Kewitz, Kottan, Jobert, Velpau
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
medy for all urinary troubles, such as
the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
neuritis and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
intestinal troubles, lower bowels, catarrhs, and all
forms of more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found of astonishing efficacy, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 2 is for im-
purity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and swell-
ings of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism,
and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion
to employ mercury, arsenic, &c., to the destruction of
sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation
purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates every noxious matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 is for
all nervous diseases, such as Epilepsy, Chorea, and
Mebimants throughout the world. Price in England 2/6
and 4/6. In order to obtain the full benefit of the medicine, it is
absolutely necessary to observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-
simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British
Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground)
affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of
the 16th inst. will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NANKIN."

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th instant at
4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignee's and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour.

All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SARDINIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignee's and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"MONGOLIA."

are hereby notified that their Goods are at
their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or
landed into our Godowns Nos. 1 and 2, at
Kennedy Town, (Marine Lot 243), and delivery
may be had either from Lighters or from our
Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of
Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 17th
instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 20th instant or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

E. W. TILDEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1904.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"AMERICA MARU."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered
by FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M., will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

E. W. TILDEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1904.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE
for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or
the Crews of the following Vessel during her
stay in Hongkong Harbour:

TRONGATE, British flag, A. Hutton, Master.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERV.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$125	\$10,000,000	\$1,417,366	Div. of £1.10 and bonus of 10/- @ exchange 1/8 = \$22.994 for half-year ending 31.12.1903	64%	\$665
National Bank of China, Limited.	4,453	£10	£8	\$175,533	\$21,668	\$8 (London 3/6) for 1903	54%	London 66 10/- \$38 buyers \$10
Do. (Founders)	750	£1	£1	\$191,973		None		
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1902	54%	\$540
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$159,143	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	64%	\$61
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$169,143	Tls. 27,158	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902		Tls. 62 1/2 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,001	\$100	\$60	\$784,415	\$186,284	\$12 for 1902	94%	\$130
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,551	\$15 for 1902	7%	\$2.2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,308,866	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	74%	\$310 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$125,775	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	84%	\$87
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000	\$41,538	\$14 for second half-year 1903	10%	\$30 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$100,000	£5.380	10/- for 1902	5%	\$116
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900		\$26 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$71,805	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	84%	\$35 1/2 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000		\$1.50 & b. 40 cts \$0.90 & b. 20 cts for year ending 30.4.04	7%	\$33
Do.	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$15,000	\$1,287		5%	\$23
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$21,775	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd 1/2 year making \$13 for 1903	94%	\$135 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$140,000	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	34%	25/- sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000	Tls. 865	Final of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 for 1903	54%	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,544	Final of (Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 4 1/2)	94%	Tls. 47 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none		(Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2)	74%	Tls. 46 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Final of \$7 making \$12 for 1901		\$168 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897		\$9 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	44%	Tls. 60 sales
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903		\$490
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1/10	£4,873	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-		\$7 sellers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£20,000	£6,671	No. 2 of 1/-		Tls. 7 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$8,750	\$425,340	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for second half year 1903	64%	\$214 sellers
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 850,000	Tls. 43,124	Int. of Tls. 5 for half year ending 31.10.03	64%	Tls. 157
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$43,732	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903	44%	\$260
Riley Harbours & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	64%	\$105 buyers
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	\$7 dividend	64%	\$110
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$14,000	\$29,926	\$10 div. & \$2 1/2 bonus for 1902/3	64%	\$207 1/2 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$28,015	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$5 for 1903	44%	\$109
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,710	Tls. 22,895	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 11 for 1903	74%	Tls. 150 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903	94%	Tls. 190 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$55,500	\$489	\$14 for 1903	44%	\$30
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000	\$51,966	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903	74%	\$157 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 37,634	Final of Tls. 3 & bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 8 for 1903	74%	Tls. 110 buyers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,725	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,426	Tls. 325	Final of Tls. 5 making in all Tls. 9 for 1903	7%	Tls. 130 sellers
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	none	Interim of Tls. 2		Tls. 55
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	74%	\$361 buyers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,750	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None		Tls. 10
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,562	Final of 1.70 making \$3.20 for 1903	54%	\$58 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$3,161	\$5 for second half-year 1903	74%	\$137
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 9 for 1903	6%	Tls. 250 buyers
Astor Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$22,500	\$16,301	\$24 for year ended 30.6.30	74%	\$35 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 13,986	Tls. 680	Tls. 0.87 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904	64%	Tls. 131 ex div.
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	none	First year		Tls. 25
Tientsin Hotel, Limited (in liquidation)	600	\$20	\$20	none	\$4,980	\$5 for the year ending 28.2.1903	12 1/2%	\$40
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2		Tls. 45 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,507	\$99,177	90 cents for 1903	7 1/2%	\$124
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	12 1/2%	Tls. 30 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 30,908	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3% a/c 1898		Tls. 25 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	15,500	Interim of 4% a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares		Tls. 32 1/2 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 26,389	4% for 1897		Tls. 160 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$11,121	Final of 60 cents making \$1 for the year ending 31.7.03	64%	\$144 sellers
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6	10%	Tls. 60 buyers
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	\$41,000	\$57	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$200
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10			First year		\$94
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	54%	\$20 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	60 cents for 1903	6%	\$10 sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,883	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1903	74%	\$134 sales
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	13 1/2%	\$74 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000	\$800	\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903	7%	\$90
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	8 1/2%	\$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,453	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	61%	\$74
Do.	30,000	\$10	\$5			45 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	6%	\$74 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£21,805	£7,387	1 div. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1902		\$150 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	10,666	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,548	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 6 for 1903	74%	Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,369	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1903	8%	Tls. 380 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 16 for 1903	12 1/2%	T.Tls. 140 sales
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year		T.Tls. 130 sales
Hall & Holz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$13,124	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1903	12 1/2%	\$28 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$1 1/2 for year end. 29.2.04	94%	\$125 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903	7%	\$120
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$50,000	\$5,517	\$3.75 for 1903	74%	\$48 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,844	Final of \$12 making \$16 for 1903	74%	\$225 sales
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000		\$7 1/2 for second half year 1903	94%	\$160 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$30,000	\$4,283	\$20 for year ending 30.11.1903	74%	\$280 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	10,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$20,000	\$3,029	\$14 for year ending 31.7.1903	84%	\$141 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$596	\$3 for 1903	8%	\$57
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£100	None		\$5 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4	\$14,000	\$119	90 cents for year ended 31.5.1903	8 1/2%	\$104 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10			\$20.70	14 1/2%	\$210 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,548	Interim of 70 cents	8 1/2%	\$164 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,730	None		16 buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,757	Interim of 50 cents for 1903/4	94%	\$104
Matschapping to, Mij, Bosch en Landbouwer- plaat in Laghu	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 324,69	Tls. 27,187	First quarterly of Tls. 10 paid 15.3.04	19%	Tls. 312 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bus Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	7%	Tls. 714 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 5,288	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1903	0%	Tls. 125 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,500	\$15	\$12	\$1,000	\$1,433	Final of \$1.50 making \$2.70 for 1903	13 1/2%	\$21 buyers
Do. (Founders)	133					None		\$100 buyers
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$7 1/2			First year		\$74 sales
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 5,595	Tls. 5 for 1903	12 1/2%	Tls. 40 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 21,000	Tls. 1,942	Tls. 6 for 1903	94%	Tls. 65 buyers
Kata Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$20,000		\$10 for 1903	74%	\$135 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$650,000	\$83,403	\$1 div. and 2 1/2 cents bonus for half year ended 30.6.1903	18%	\$12
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$10	\$10	\$12,500	\$2,706	\$1 div. and 1 1/2 bonus for 1903	8 1/2%	\$95 sellers
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none		\$2 for year ended 31.6.1903	8 1/2%	\$17
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$10	\$10	none		First year		\$21 1/2
South China Marine P&O, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	none				\$21 1/2